

§ 524.1600b Nystatin, neomycin, thioestrepton, and triamcinolone acetate ophthalmic ointment.

(a) *Specifications.* Each cubic centimeter of ointment contains: 100,000 units of nystatin, neomycin sulfate equivalent to 2.5 milligrams of neomycin base, 2,500 units of thioestrepton, and 1.0 milligram of triamcinolone acetate.

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 053501 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use.* (1) The drug is recommended for ophthalmic use as an anti-inflammatory, antipruritic, antifungal (*Candida albicans*), and antibacterial ointment for local therapy in keratitis and conjunctivitis in cats and dogs and for infectious keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) in cattle.

(2) It is to be administered as follows:

(i) For conjunctivitis and keratitis: Apply one drop of ointment to the affected eye(s) two or three times daily. Treatment may be continued for up to 2 weeks if necessary.

(ii) For bovine infectious keratoconjunctivitis: Apply small line of ointment to the affected eye(s) once daily. Treatment may be continued for up to 2 weeks if necessary.

(iii) Frequency of administration is dependent on the severity of the condition. For mild inflammations, applications may range from once daily to once a week; for severe conditions the drug may be applied as often as two to three times daily. Frequency of treatment may be decreased as improvement occurs.

(3) For use only by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[40 FR 13873, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 50 FR 41490, Oct. 11, 1985]

§ 524.1662 Oxytetracycline hydrochloride ophthalmic and topical dosage forms.

§ 524.1662a Oxytetracycline hydrochloride and hydrocortisone spray.

(a) *Specifications.* Each 3-ounce unit of oxytetracycline hydrochloride and hydrocortisone spray contains 300 milligrams of oxytetracycline hydrochloride and 100 milligrams of hydrocortisone with an inert freon propellant such that a 1-second spray treatment will deliver approximately 2.5

milligrams of oxytetracycline hydrochloride and 0.8 milligram of hydrocortisone.

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 000069 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use.* (1) The drug is indicated for relief of discomfort and continued treatment of many allergic, infectious, and traumatic skin conditions. The indications include prevention of bacterial infections in superficial wounds, cuts, and abrasions, treatment of allergic dermatoses, including urticaria, eczemas, insect bites, and cutaneous drug reactions, infections associated with minor burns and wounds, and nonspecific pruritus in dogs and cats.

(2) A small quantity should be sprayed on the affected surface by holding the container about 6 inches from the area to be treated and pressing the nozzle for 1 or 2 seconds. Only sufficient spray to coat the skin thinly is necessary. The application of small amounts at frequent intervals will give best results. Before treating animals with long or matted hair, it may be necessary to clip the affected area or spread the hairs to allow the medication to contact the skin surface. Relief may be noted following the first or second treatment; however, treatment should not be discontinued too soon after the initial favorable response has been obtained.

(3) Keep away from eyes or other mucous membranes; avoid inhaling; use with adequate ventilation; in case of deep or puncture wounds or serious burns, consult a veterinarian.

§ 524.1662b Oxytetracycline hydrochloride, polymyxin B sulfate ophthalmic ointment.

(a) *Specifications.* Each gram of the ointment contains oxytetracycline hydrochloride equivalent to 5 milligrams of oxytetracycline and 10,000 units of polymyxin B sulfate.

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 000069 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use.* (1) The drug is used for the prophylaxis and local treatment of superficial ocular infections due to oxytetracycline- and polymyxin-sensitive organisms. These infections include the following: Ocular infections due to streptococci,

rickettsiae, *E. coli*, and *A. aerogenes* (such as conjunctivitis, keratitis, pink-eye, corneal ulcer, and blepharitis in dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, and horses); ocular infections due to secondary bacterial complications associated with distemper in dogs; and ocular infections due to bacterial inflammatory conditions which may occur secondary to other infectious diseases in dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, and horses.

(2) It is administered topically to the eye two to four times daily.

(3) Allergic reactions may occasionally occur. Treatment should be discontinued if reactions are severe. If new infections due to nonsensitive bacteria or fungi appear during therapy, appropriate measures should be taken.

§524.1742 *N*-(Mercaptomethyl) phthalimide *S*-(*O,O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate) emulsifiable liquid.

(a) *Specifications.* The emulsifiable liquid contains 11.6 percent *N*-(mercaptomethyl) phthalimide *S*-(*O,O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate).

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 000061 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Methods of application.* Methods of application to control the following conditions on beef cattle:

To control/method of use	Dilution rate (gal. drug: gal. of water)
Grubs:	
Dip	1:60
Pour-on	1:2
Spray	1:49
Lice:	
Dip	1:60
Pour-on	1:2 or 1:5
Spray	1:49 or 1:100
Hornflies:	
Dip	1:60
Spray	1:49 or 1:100
Cattle Ticks:	
Dip	1:60 or 1:240
Spray	1:49
Southern cattle ticks:	
Dip	1:60 or 1:240
Spray	1:49
Scabies mites:	
Dip	1:60
Lone Star Ticks:	
Dip	1:60
Spray	1:49 or 1:100

(i) *Dip vat procedure.* (a) Prior to charging vat, empty old contents and thoroughly clean the vat. Dip vats should be calibrated to maintain an ac-

curate dilution. Add water, then drug to the vat according to the dilution rate indicated in the table. Add super phosphate at a rate of 100 pounds per 1,000 gallons of vat solution. Super phosphate is added to control the pH of the solution and ensure vat stability. Super phosphate is usually available at most fertilizer dealers as 0-45-0 or 0-46-0. Stir the dip thoroughly, preferably with a compressed air device; however, any form of thorough mixing is adequate. Re-stir vat contents prior to each use. During the dipping operation, each time the dip's volume is reduced by $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of its initial volume, replenish with water and add the drug at a rate of 1 gallon for each 50 or 200 gallons water added—depending on dilution rate 1:60 or 1:240. Also add super phosphate as necessary to maintain pH between 4.5 and 6.5. Stir well and resume dipping. Repeat replenishment process as necessary. For evaporation, add additional water accordingly. For added water due to rainfall, merely replenish dip with the product according to directions. If overflow occurs, either analyze for drug concentration and adjust accordingly or dispose of vat contents and recharge. Check pH after each addition of water or super phosphate to assure proper pH controls.

(b) *Dip maintenance.* (1) With use of dip vat tester, dipping may continue as long as the drug concentration is maintained between 0.15 and 0.25 percent, and the dip is not too foul for satisfactory use as indicated by foul odor or excessive darkening (i.e., color changes from beige to very dark brown).

(2) Without use of dip vat tester, vat should be emptied, cleaned, and recharged each time one of the following occurs: When the dip has been charged for 120 days; when the dip becomes too foul for satisfactory use, within the 120-day limit; if the number of animals dipped equals twice the number of gallons of the initial dip volume, within the 120-day limit.

(ii) *Spray method.* To prepare the spray, mix drug with water according to table and stir thoroughly. Apply the fresh mixture as a high-pressure spray, taking care to wet the skin, not just the hair. Apply to the point of "run-off," about 1 gallon of diluted spray per